

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.]

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[The National Union does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed in signed articles.]

Notes and News.

Electoral Reform.

It is understood that the Speaker's Conference has reached its decisions, and that its proposals will be made known before the meeting of Parliament. *The Daily Chronicle* announces that the recommendations include a shorter residential qualification, redistribution, and the practical abolition of plural voting, but that they make no mention of Women's Suffrage. The Report is still confidential, and we cannot say whether this summary is correct, but if it is, that newspaper is right in adding that "this grievous defect will have to be remedied by a courageous Government." Any such change in the electoral law as a shortening of the residential qualification would result in a large increase in the number of men voters, and when this is done, the inclusion of women can no longer be delayed. If the Conference has failed to recommend it, our friends in the Government and in the House must secure it. It is absurd that so obvious and so universally accepted a reform should be any longer delayed.

Frenchwomen's Fresh Step Towards the Franchise.

At the meeting of the French Chamber on January 9th, Monsieur Latappy, one of the senior members, delivered an address, and after expressing the admiration of the House of the heroism of the French troops, said: "The war will be a great educative factor in respect to the part played in it by women. It is the women in the fields who have sown the wheat to nourish our soldiers, and the women in the workshops who have manufactured munitions. We must have no false pride. You, like myself, I feel sure, will feel that women have taken a fresh step to secure the franchise. The United States have taken the lead; it is time for us to follow them."

Women's Value as Citizens.

In this country also there is a growing recognition of women's value as citizens that must surely lead before long to full political rights. Speaking at the Guildhall on January 12th, on the occasion of the announcement of the terms of the new War Loan, the Prime Minister said: "I want to appeal to the men at home; yes, and to the women. The women have done their part nobly in this war. A man who has been Munitions Minister for twelve months must feel a debt of gratitude to

the women for what they have done. They have helped to win the war, and without them we could not have done it."

Another tribute to women has been paid by Mr. Balfour. Writing to Lord Sydenham regarding the Mansion House meeting on the 22nd, promoted by Women War-time Workers, he says:—

"No words of mine are necessary to recommend the objects for which the meeting has been organised. Those objects must assuredly appeal to all who realize the splendid manner in which women munition workers are helping in the war, and I feel sure the response to the appeal will be not only immediate but generous."

The importance of the women's part has also received most generous recognition from Sir Douglas Haig. In a message to Labour, in a letter to Mr. Ben Tillett, he says:—

"The workers have done splendidly in the past; we look for even greater efforts in the future. If the men and women workers at home and the troops in the trenches pull together, the triumph of our cause is certain."

Registration of Workers.

Women are to be included in the Registration of Workers about to be made under the Defence of the Realm Regulations 41A. Among the statements which employers are now bound to furnish for the information of the War Office is one giving the total numbers of female employees of any age who have been employed by them for a week or more.

The Suppression of Alcohol in France.

Strong measures for the suppression of alcohol have been taken by the French Government. Early this month all stocks of alcohol above 100 hectolitres (about 2,200 gallons) were requisitioned.

As the import of alcohol is prohibited, the general requisitioning of stocks is tantamount to closing very shortly all manufactories of liquors and spirits. When these factories have exhausted what alcohol they have in store, they will not be permitted to manufacture fresh supplies.

Sacrifices for the War Loan in Britain.

In this country any proposal for really drastic measures for diminishing the supply of alcoholic liquor still meets with strong opposition. Yet the need for further restrictions on its sale and manufacture is obvious. At a time when money is urgently needed to carry on the war, millions of pounds are being wasted upon a luxury that in some districts is impairing the efficiency of workers and hindering work of national importance. In connection with the new War Loan, urgent appeals are being made to women to cut down household expenses, and reduce their expenditure on dress to the narrowest limit, and it is to be hoped that, in answer to this appeal, women will make a united stand against any attempt to introduce changes of fashion. But we have not noticed in the press any corresponding appeal with regard to waste of money on beer and whiskey, wine and tobacco.

Saving Child-Life.

The Local Government Board has not yet made public the legislation which it intends to put forward for dealing with the welfare of mothers and babies, but it is generally expected that this will include a scheme for the feeding of expectant and

nursing mothers. The urgent need for such a scheme was shown last week by Dr. Shepherd in a lecture on ante-natal hygiene at Marylebone General Dispensary. Dr. Shepherd said that by abortions, miscarriages, and stillbirths 140,000 children were lost to the State each year before birth. Many of these children were lost through inanition due to the actual lack of feeding the mother. If the Local Government Board could include in the new legislation that was promised grants for centres where expectant and nursing mothers could be fed under proper supervision of doctor and midwife, it would be of extraordinary value to the nation, and would undoubtedly save many lives. The Board had been in the past ready to pay for the doctor, the nurse, and the medicine to cure conditions brought about by the lack of feeding of expectant mothers, but hitherto it had been unwilling to pay for meals which would prevent such conditions. This was bad economy.

How greatly additional effort to save child-life is needed, is made clear by the recent Report of Dr. Newsholme, principal medical officer of the Local Government Board, with which we hope to deal next week.

Venereal Diseases.

The Government's scheme for providing adequate facilities for the treatment of venereal diseases is being widely adopted by local authorities, but there is a strong feeling in many quarters that further measures are necessary for combating this plague. Much harm is done by the treatment of these diseases by unqualified persons and the advertisement of quack remedies. At a meeting of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, a resolution was adopted prohibiting treatment by the unqualified, and making it a punishable offence, and the Council further expressed the opinion that the recommendations of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on patent medicines (which have now been endorsed by the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases) should be adopted and embodied in the proposed legislative measures.

Another danger to the public comes from the restrictions placed upon medical practitioners with regard to giving warning as to a patient's condition. At the forthcoming meeting of the Association of Poor Law Unions, consideration will be given to the following proposal by the Caxton and Arrington Board: "That in the interests of public health and humanity the Association of Poor Law Unions be asked to approach the Government with the object of urging them to cancel the existing legislation which renders a medical man liable to an action for libel if, in the case of a patient who is suffering from venereal disease, he warns the responsible members of the family of the nature of the disease and the danger of infection."

Women and the Law.

In a leading article on January 17th, *The Times* supports the resolution for the admission of women to the Bar, proposed by Mr. Holford Knight at the annual general meeting of the Bar last Thursday. "There are special reasons just now," says the writer, "why the Law, which is the oldest and closest and most distinguished of trade unions, should set this particular example to the rest. The war is changing many things, and nothing more profoundly than the position of women in the national industries. One of the supreme problems of the future is concerned with the power of these women to maintain their advantage after the war. The mere prospect of it has already done much to modify public opinion on Woman Suffrage, and the attitude of Parliament, which is all that Woman Suffrage can affect, is of very much less importance in this connection than the attitude of the trade unions. If, as we hold, our strength as a nation depends largely on a proper distribution of the energies of all our men and women—on the final emancipation of men from women's work, and the retention of women wherever they can fairly compete with men—then it is not too soon to give practical expression to the principle wherever it is found."

Women in Industry After the War.

At the Sixteenth Annual Conference of the Labour Party, to be held in Manchester on January 23rd, the following resolutions will be proposed by the Executive:—

(1) That this Conference reminds the Government that it is pledged unreservedly and unconditionally, and the nation with it, in the most solemn manner, to the Restoration after the War of all the rules, conditions, and customs that prevailed in the workshops before the War; and to the abrogation, when peace comes, of all the changes introduced not only in the National Factories and the 4,500 Controlled Establishments, but also in the large numbers of others to which provision of the Munitions Acts have been applied.

(2) That the Conference places on record its confident expectation and desire that if any employers should be so unscrupulous as to hesitate to fulfil this pledge, the Government will see to it that in no industry and in no district is any quibbling permitted of an obligation in which the whole Labour Movement has an interest.

The restoration of all rules and customs prevailing before the war may involve the entire removal of women from many branches of work in which they have acquired skill. This, as many leaders of Labour have acknowledged, would be a grave injustice. A way to negotiation on this point seems to be opened by the following amendment, proposed by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers:—

That this Conference affirms the absolute and undeniable right of Labour to call upon the Government for a full and complete restoration of Trade Union customs after the war.

It calls upon the Government to take further steps immediately for securing a complete record of all departures from Trade Union customs, upon the employers to furnish such records in accordance with their pledge, and upon the Trade Unions to see that full records are compiled, and in default of adequate action by the Government and the employers, to compile and forward to the Government the fullest possible records.

"It recognises that, owing to permanent industrial changes during the War, it may not be practicable to secure in all cases absolute and literal restoration of every Trade Union custom, but it is only prepared to regard the restoration of any custom as a matter for negotiation if good reason can be shown for regarding restoration as impossible on account of changes which must be in their nature permanent, and if in all cases in which a custom is not liberally restored new concessions at least equivalent to what is given up are secured by the Unions. Further, it absolutely denies the right of the Government or the employers to depart permanently from any pre-war custom, except with the full consent of the Trade Union concerned."

Sufficient safeguard against the lowering of the standard rate of men's remuneration by women seems to be afforded by No. 3 of the resolutions on the Position of Women after the War proposed by the Women's Labour League:—

That all women employed in trades formerly closed to them should only continue to be so employed at such rates as will place them from

the employers' point of view on the same economic footing as men, and that boards of employers and employed be established to decide upon these rates.

Other Resolutions put forward by the League are:—

(1) That work or maintenance at fair rates should be provided for all women displaced from their employment to make way for men returning from service with the forces or other national work.

(2) That full enquiry should be made into trades and processes previously held to be unhealthy or in any way unsuitable to women, but now being carried on by them, with a view to making recommendations as to their further employment in such trades.

(4) That Trade Unions should accept women members in all trades in which they are employed.

(5) That the number of Trade Boards be increased in order that they may establish minimum rates of pay in all trades which normally employ women at rates below a living wage.

The following resolutions with regard to the franchise will be proposed by the Executive Committee:—

(1) That this Conference declares that the war has made obsolete all our past system of enfranchisement and registration.

(2) That the only solution of the difficulties that have arisen is adult suffrage, including women.

(3) That registration should be so conducted that every properly qualified person should have the opportunity to vote at elections, and that this entails both a short period of qualification and continuous registration.

Among the resolutions dealing with Education and Child Welfare is one recommending free public medical service to expectant and nursing mothers and their children.

The Eleventh Annual Conference of the Women's Labour League will be held at Caxton Hall, Salford, Manchester, on Monday, January 22nd.

Among other resolutions the following on sex hygiene and housing are of special interest:—

"In view of the fact that venereal disease has always been excessive at the close of any war, and that it is becoming increasingly evident that just and wise legislation will be more necessary after this war than in any period of past history, this Conference urges the Government to introduce legislation with the object of giving the people correct training and knowledge on this subject, and of developing equal moral standards and equal treatment for both sexes, penalising neither one nor the other, but treating all alike in the best interests of national health."

"This Conference urges that immediately the war is over, the Government should set on foot a National Housing Scheme that will not only enable public authorities, both in town and country, to re-house the people who are to-day living in overcrowded and insanitary areas on modern garden suburb lines, but will include groups of cottages with gardens specially suited to Old-Age Pensioners and Disabled Soldiers."

The Millicent Fawcett Hospital Units.

Miss Moberley, Administrator of the Millicent Fawcett Hospital Units for Refugees, has just returned from Russia, and sends us the following account of her visit:—

Our hospitals have settled down to a winter of solid work, and are winning golden opinions from all who come into touch with them. It is hard to realise at home that each of these small knots of Englishwomen, whether in Kazan, the Tchistopol district, or in Galicia, literally stand for England, since they are the first and sole representatives of their nation whom the Russians there have seen: it is pleasant to find that they leave an impression of great bravery, energy, and ability; in fact, the implicit faith shown everywhere in the perfection of English organisation and in English reliability is rather frightening. Our universal reputation for extreme "seriousness" has, however, been considerably lightened, and they find in our Units a gaiety and sense of humour which is much akin to their own, and which is one of the strongest bonds between the two nations.

The last hospital I visited was Zaleshchiki, in Galicia. Here our Unit has had to be augmented by two nurses in order to fight a smallpox epidemic in the villages round. Many thousands, soldiers as well as peasants, have been vaccinated, even the young Zemstvo officials attached to our hospital being pressed into the service when the rush became too great, and taking a great pride in the thoroughness of their operations! A damaged house was commandeered by the Zemstvo in the village of Klooste, thirty miles from Zaleshchiki, whitewashed and repaired, and twenty beds established (these had been left by the Austrians, and were in every stage of dilapidation), while the necessary equipment was sent over from our own hospital. Knowing the scantiness of our supplies of linen, etc.—the difficulties of transport are almost insuperable in that region—I was immensely impressed by the bright clean aspect of the wards, and the trim spotlessness of the whole place. From a medical point of view, also, the work has been extraordinarily successful, and though the type of disease was most virulent—the "black" smallpox, as it is called out there—only four deaths out of twenty-seven cases had occurred. One woman varied proceedings by being confined almost as soon as she arrived; fortunately, she recovered, and the baby escaped the disease altogether.

A fourth-year medical student is resident there, and a Russian sister who has been attached to our Unit from the first as interpreter, and who is one of our closest friends, has charge of the *ménage*. The sisters sleep in a small house across the road, and there are always two English sisters in residence, who take it in turns to go for a week or so at a time from our Zaleshchiki hospital to nurse the patients, while our doctors go constantly backwards and forwards in all weathers in a small open vehicle. Each patient is daily laid in a disinfecting bath, which gives them great relief, and our doctors ascribe the large number of recoveries partly to this method of treatment. I found them hurriedly preparing two new wards, with a total of fifty beds, as there were rumours of fresh villages being stricken, and I have heard since leaving that fifty cases were sent in at once from a single village, so they must have had an arduous time.

At Zaleshchiki itself the hospital was, as usual, full of soldiers, with every variety of infectious disease from typhus to diphtheria. A cheerful friendliness pervades the whole place, and a complete understanding obviously exists between the soldier sanitars and our sisters, whose Russian, however remarkable, is always adequate for all their needs, and is a source of unflinching delight to the patients, who have more than once been caught giving excellent imitations. They are always enormously impressed by the comfort and cleanliness and kindness they experience, and they leave with the greatest reluctance.

The fame of our Unit has, in fact, spread throughout the

South-Western front, and two armies were eagerly competing for its services. It is, however, the only infectious hospital within nearly 200 miles, and the Zemstvo have decided to leave it as it is till the spring, when they have great plans, if the necessary *personnel* is forthcoming, for extensions such as a surgical unit for bad cases in the firing line, a dressing and clearing station behind for the lighter ones, and a base hospital with small "points" in the villages round for a visiting doctor and nurses, thus covering the whole medical work within the "rayon." Dr. King Atkinson, whose energy and enthusiasm have largely contributed to the success of the work, is on her way home for a short visit, leaving Dr. Helena Hall and Dr. Laura Forster to carry on the work till her return. The Zemstvo are intensely proud of their English Unit, and are doing all they can for their comfort—when I was at Kieff they were just buying and despatching a new "equipage," to use a convenient Russian term, and six additional picked horses for the *personnel*, as the transport work in connection with the hospital is very heavy. An Austrian piano has been commandeered for the sisters, and music and dancing often make a welcome interlude for an hour after supper. On English Christmas Day there were great festivities: a Christmas-tree for the patients, and another for the sisters, and forty guests turned up to dinner, including a General.

N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals.

LONDON UNITS.

News has been received that the Unit is now safe. Dr. Elsie Inglis and her hospital are at Reni, in Bessarabia, ten miles east of Galatz, while the transport column and the other hospital have reached Odessa.

It is gratifying for the London Unit of the Scottish Women's Hospitals to have at this time public recognition of its work in Roumania, for, owing to the short time during which its Base and Field Hospitals were at work before the retreat of the Russian-Roumanian Army began, to some people it may have appeared that the Unit and Transport had not had time to show their mettle. The two notes which have come through the Admiralty and Foreign Office have dispersed this idea entirely. To be on the spot at the crucial moment is a peculiar faculty belonging to Dr. Elsie Inglis, and three weeks' work at such a time is

of infinitely more value than months at any other time.

The Unit went out to nurse the wounded Serbians. When there was no longer any opportunity for doing this, they were at hand to nurse wounded Roumanians before their own hospitals had had time to arrive on the spot. And since then the Unit has acceded to a pressing request to help temporarily in a Russian Hospital.

The note received through the Admiralty expresses the views of the Russian Army: "He [General Zaiontchowsky], like everyone else, had nothing but praise for the Scottish Women's Hospitals, whose motor ambulances were the first thing that he noticed on landing at Braila."

We are glad to find by the other note received through the Foreign Office that the reputation of the London Unit has reached the British Government: "Mr. Balfour directs me to express to you his great appreciation of the splendid work done and the magnificent example set by the ladies of the Unit."

Funds are urgently needed. Contributions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurers, The Right Hon. The Viscountess Cowdray and the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves, 66, Victoria Street, and the Equipment to the Equipment Secretary, 66, Victoria Street, S.W.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT FEDERATION UNIT (CORSIKA).

Dr. Phillips, writing on December 20th, states that the Hospital will very shortly be quite full, as they have been asked by the French authorities to take more sick Serbians from France. They have been experiencing very bad weather in the Island, which has made the work difficult. On the road to Piana and Uccuana the roads and bridges have been washed



Miss Moberley and Nurses visiting Austrian Trenches near the Hospital.

away, and great difficulty has been experienced in reaching these places in order to look after the sick. They have, however, now been brought down to Ajaccio, and are at the Hospital there.

The Unit had quite a home like Christmas. A gift of plum puddings was sent by the Committee to all the Units, and in Corsica the Christmas dinner consisted of lamb (as turkeys were at a ruinous price), plum pudding, and oranges picked from the garden.

GIRTON AND NEWNHAM UNIT (SALONIKA).

Christmas was celebrated in the true fashion both by the patients and members of the staff. The following extract from a letter gives some idea of the festivities:—"I wish you could have seen the happiness of the patients on Christmas Day. The wards had all been beautifully decorated with things given by the Red Cross and most ingenious articles made by the personnel. For instance, 'Girton' had most realistic flights of swallows round the dado, made out of the wrapping paper of the cotton wool. 'Newnham' was gay and springlike with branches of almond blossom, also the product of wrappings. The dinner consisted of pork and jam tarts, and its popularity may be gauged by the fact that one man with a badly fractured jaw insisted on having two helpings of each course."

CHRISTMAS AT ROYAUMONT.

We have had our third Christmas at Royaumont (fond as we are of the place, we hope it is our last), and the manner of its keeping was in no way inferior to the Christmas of 1915. Our friends of the Army Bakers at Boran again provided us with the tree; and Canada Ward, as the largest in the building, was cleared and decorated with evergreens, the job giving employment and enjoyment to several of our convalescents. Invitations were issued to neighbours and neighbours' children who, remembering their Christmas treat of last year, accepted the same with alacrity, and in due course the tree was lit and seats and beds ranged in order.

The day's proceedings were opened at half-past two by the ceremony of bestowing medals upon three of our patients—a ceremony performed by one of our guests, the officer commanding at Boran. Then came the principal event of the afternoon, the arrival of Father Christmas arrayed in a dressing-gown and a tow beard, and preceded by his herald, his page, and his sledge, and a company of eight jolly carol singers. The latter had practised hard and long, and were accounted a great success. Dressed all alike in red tunics and caps, they sang Father Christmas in and sang him out, and in the interval discoursed more carols and distributed the men's gifts from the sacks borne in on the sledge. Every man had his package and all were dealt with alike.

Following on the distribution of presents and the exit of Father Christmas came a short concert arranged by some of our French friends who had come from Paris for the purpose; it consisted largely of well-known songs in which the men joined heartily. The concert over, a return was made to the wards, where the Sisters vied with each other in the decoration of the dinner-tables. Two hundred men assured us that the day had been a memorable one, and that they thoroughly approved of the Royaumont fashion of Christmas.

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NOËL DE ROYAUMONT.

[Written for Miss Cicely Hamilton by one of the patients at Royaumont.]

Bon Noël, Bonne Année

Blessés de Royaumont, courageux Fils de France,
Braves aux corps meurtris, toujours pleins de vaillance,
Notre cœur bat pour vous d'un amour fraternal.
Nous vous souhaitons tous en ce jour solennel

Héros de l'épopée:

Bon Noël, Bonne Année.

Bon Noël, Bonne Année

Nobles Doctresses, Misses infatigables,
Sisters anges gardiens. Pour vos soins admirables,
Pour votre zèle ardent à vaincre les douleurs,
Au nom des chers Parents dont vous séchez les pleurs,

Au nom de notre Armée:

Bon Noël, Bonne Année.

Bon Noël, Bonne Année

A ceux que de grand cœur soulagent l'infortune
En prêtant leur château, en donnant leur fortune.
Aux vaillants artisans du réconfort moral:
Dame très généreuse, Aumônier idéal.

A ces âmes bien nées:

Bon Noël, Bonne Année.

Bon Noël, Bonne Année

A la France immortelle, à la grande Angleterre,
A nos loyaux Alliés dans cette immense guerre.
La Victoire apparaît . . . Le féroce Kaiser
En implorant la Paix l'avoue à l'Univers! . . .

Aux Nations Alliées:

Bon Noël, Bonne Année.

"The Common Cause" Hut.

Last week we had the pleasure of announcing to our readers that the hut for women munition workers will be erected at Coventry so soon as the fund is completed. The "Hut," as it is called, will in reality be a spacious, well-lit, warmed, and ventilated hall, with a buffet at one end, and a rest-room attached, so that tired women and girls will be able to enjoy an interval of quiet in the pauses of the long day's work. Large numbers of girls and women have left their homes to live in lodgings in or near the town. For them, it is hoped, THE COMMON CAUSE HUT will be both a club and recreation room in the evening, when the hall will be available for dancing, drill, concerts, and lectures, and the entertainments the girls get up among themselves.

It is being more and more widely recognised to-day how great a part recreation and rest play in promoting efficiency, to say nothing of the health and happiness of the workers. Will our readers help to raise as soon as possible the £43 12s. still needed to pay for the whole building? Furniture and equipment will require a further outlay of £200, and it is hoped that some of our readers may see their way to sending special donations. A chair costs 3s. 10d., tables 27s., and easy-chairs 20s. each, if bought at wholesale prices.

From members living at Coventry, offers of help to wait on the girls, or to get up lectures or entertainments for them in the evenings, will be gratefully received by the Secretary, Y.W.C.A. Munition Workers' Welfare Department, 24, Park Lane.

We desire to acknowledge, with cordial thanks, the sums mentioned below:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	390	16	3	Mrs. and Miss Baynes	5	0	
Miss Bertha Newcombe	2	0	0	Miss Atkinson	10	0	
Miss C. W. Hamilton	1	1	0	Miss Bertha Mason	1	1	0
Mrs. Wolverley	2	2	0	Mrs. Wright	12	0	0
Worthing W.S.S., per Miss				Penmaenmawr W.S.S.	1	0	0
Stedman	1	0	0	Mrs. Eyres	1	0	0
Mrs. Cursiter	2	6		Miss S. Meade-King	10	0	
Miss G. Burgess	7	6		Miss L. M. Foulkes	5	0	
Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher	5	0		Miss Feodore M. Ellis	2	6	
Mrs. Hartland	1	0	0	Miss E. C. Wilson	2	6	
Miss S. S. Chapman	2	6		Miss Redpath	9	3	
The Rev. Cruikshank	3	6					
Miss H. C. Hanks	2	6					
					£416	8	0

[In addition to the above, £40 have been collected by the Manchester Suffrage Society.]

GREATER CARE OF T.N.T. WORKERS.

At an inquest on a woman munition worker dying from T.N.T. poisoning, the jury, in returning a verdict of "Death by Misadventure," added a rider that munition workers should be medically examined once a fortnight, as suggested by two doctors in giving evidence, and that this rule should be enforced. "It is essential that there should be most careful supervision of workers dealing with T.N.T., as it is in the early stage of poisoning from this source that beneficial effects can be obtained from medical treatment," said one of the doctors.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

The Title-deeds of Womanhood.

BY CLOUDESLEY BRERETON.

It may be a bold thing to say, but as far as one knows, no book has hitherto appeared which has defined so clearly and conclusively the rights of women to a fair and equal share in the government of the world and in the development of its civilisation and culture as the recently published volume, *Janus and Vesta*.*

The necessity of a combination of the guiding spirit of early Rome with all that is best in modern civilisation is one of the cardinal theories of this book, so prolific in germinal ideas. Space precludes the analysis of even a tithe of them, one can only attempt here a short summary of those specially affecting women.

The author points out that part of the terrible crisis we are passing through is due to the fact that no impartial world history exists, but that history is still "substantially masculine, national, and racial." Yet there was probably never a time when there was a greater need of subtending the idea of nationality by some broader sense of world-citizenship, whether among men or women. Not that such world-citizenship should be attained by ignoring the vital differences of region, race, or country. For the "true cosmopolitan," whether man or woman, must be first "a devoted member of the family, then a good citizen, in the life of the town or region, an ardent patriot, a cultured member of the western or eastern institutions," that form part of the fabric of his own particular civilisation. For the production of such world-citizens a world community is essential—a sort of international exchange and mart of the various national ideas and ideals, since the universities of to-day have become far more national than in the past. Such a university should be "a sisterhood of women, not only a brotherhood of man." Its supreme functions should be the evolution of world arbitrators, both men and women, impartial in spirit, yet with a wide experience of the matters under dispute. They should have already undergone a preliminary training in their own region, profession, and country, especially as in these subordinate spheres their services are becoming ever more indispensable, and this applies peculiarly to women, since the opinion is ever growing that they should also, like men, be judged by their "peers." For this latter training university settlements in the towns with working women's colleges at the universities should be provided. A great field is opening up for women arbitrators, especially in those occupations where the youth of the nation are particularly concerned. The obstacles to such a training are less formidable than they look, thanks to the wonderfully generalised occupational experience of the woman in the home, which, rightly understood, is an allied matriarchy and patriarchy in the early years of the children, passing, as they grow up, into a sort of aristocratic or hierarchical democracy.

"The substantial and reasonable equality of the father and the mother, and hence of male and female, in the government of the simple human family is the first condition of progress and stability in all types of society, rural, urban, regional, national, international, occupational, or institutional." When this equilibrium does not exist, then tyranny, anarchy, and war are the inevitable result. "If male influences predominate, as in the present era, hunger becomes gluttony—ambition becomes megalomania, power pride—possession avarice, whence babes become future fodder for cannon or beasts of burden." As Comte and others have urged, the rule of the mother is spiritual, that of the father temporal. This is indeed accumulating evidence that a former multi-millennial age of matriarchal rule, subordinating the temporal to the spiritual, begot thereby anarchy and war, being in its turn succeeded by the present predominantly patriarchal era which has produced similar disastrous results. The only remedy is a balance between the two.

Education, in fact, needs to be remodelled to satisfy the requirements of both sexes on a threefold basis of culture—Human, Nature, and Craft. Of all the careers that thus will be opened to women, none is likely to be followed by them with greater benefit to humanity than that of the physician or "teacher of health."

But this fruitful infusion of female ideas is not confined to any single calling or profession. It will also necessarily affect every possible one they may adopt. For if "abeunt studia in

mores," so is it equally true that "mores ineunt in studia." The author of *Janus and Vesta*, who is a distinguished writer on Mathematics, declares: "The entry into mathematical science of a great female genius would result in the creation of new types of the science, and necessitate considerable reconstruction of the present types." Finally, in the sphere of government, the author predicts a great future for women in the two Chambers, which, he suggests, will be found in the Government of the future, the geographical forming the Lower House, and the occupational the Upper; one representing the individuals of the region, and the other the interests of the guilds and associations composed alike of men and women, employers and employed, and he concludes by a plea for a reunion of East and West.

"The admission of labour and women in the East and West to the counsels and councils of the mighty; whereby the dominant spirit of the closing era, androcentric and despotic, shall give place and precedence to an ultimate matriarchal-patriarchy, temperately and slowly evolved throughout the world in the light of a great spiritual faith and resultant vision, wherein manly justice shall be tempered by womanly compassion; hard ambitions softened by humaneness; rights and privileges go hand in hand with duties and responsibilities; employer and employed see each the difficulties of the other in true perspective; the greatest in place feel themselves spiritual servants of the lowest, and the lowest in place feel the spirit of divinity flowing gently and refreshingly through the heart of their simplest labours."

POULTRY LORE FOR THE SMALLHOLDER, by H. Blanche Stanton (The St. Catherine Press. 1s.), is a little book written out of practical experience, for the women who cannot make munitions or join the V.A.D., but want to produce food in war time. To help these to do something "pro patria," Mrs. Stanton gives advice—how to arrange everything so as to reduce labour, to make an intelligent use of everything to hand; and to spend as little as possible on plant. "The crux of poultry-keeping is the feeding" of hens, and Mrs. Stanton gives a chapter of good counsel on the best foods for war-time. One expert poultry-keeper is said even now only to spend on an average one penny per bird per week on the food-bill, but this limit can hardly be reached except by using the waste products of a good-sized garden. "It is better to keep a smaller number of birds than to under-feed them, and it should be borne in mind that in cold or very wet weather the fowls only get just the amount of food which is given to them, and the best foragers are utterly powerless to help themselves." Finally, "people little know the trouble they save themselves by making friends with their birds."

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* *Janus and Vesta*, by B. Branford. (London: Chatto and Windus. 6s. net.)

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The New Discovery.

THE greatest of all wars has been a revealer of secrets, a stimulus to new inventions, an inspiring agent for devices of ingenuity and inventiveness. It has led to the perfecting of many crafts, of air craft and sea craft, to the invention of fresh instruments of destruction and fresh methods of healing; it has taught men how to make life and death horrible, while at the same time it has developed their capacity for courage, endurance, and self-sacrifice. Many discoveries have been made during the last two and a-half years, but surely, when these come to be summed up, the most astonishing to a very large number of the community will be the discovery of the existence of women in Great Britain. It would almost seem as though a new species of animal had appeared in this country, and the discoverers find it hard to recover from their astonishment at the result of their investigations. Here is a creature bearing a distinct resemblance to a human being, who seems capable of exercising human functions. She can drive a horse, plough a furrow, control an engine, bake bread, run an office, clean a railway carriage, build a ship. She even knows something of the art of the physician, of sick nursing, of mothercraft. Our newspapers are full of the wonders of the discovery; the new species is photographed in many rôles, she is interviewed, her virtues are catalogued, much sentiment is poured out over her. She is proved to possess energy, courage, self-control; she is calm on a sinking ship or under fire on the battlefield, patient, hardworking, even patriotic. Truly a marvellous discovery at this late period of the world's history. Were it not for the tragedy which has occasioned it, it would be ludicrous or even a little insulting.

How has it come to pass that so many men of average intelligence have contrived to go through life in absolute ignorance of the existence of a potential force which now fills them with such amazement? That the study of mankind has not included the study of womankind? For the women themselves, for the most part, are well aware that there is not, in these revelations, one fraction of a thing that is new; that they are only doing in greater numbers, and in a limelight which is not of their choosing, what has for centuries been done by women without any consciousness that they were performing prodigies. Some years ago Mr. Booker Washington, in a study of social conditions in the Old World, reached the conclusion that three-fourths of the farm work of Europe, and a considerable part of the heavy work in cities, was done by women. Facts which made so deep an impression on the negro student have escaped the notice of the ordinary European for the very reason that they are so common that they have not attracted his attention. Our writers have dealt chiefly with the one class of women who were easily accessible, the artificially manufactured class of leisured women who have come to be regarded as types of English womanhood; our journalists have found nothing sufficiently exciting in our great manufacturing districts to make it worth their while to describe the life in the mills and pot-banks of the Midlands and of the North, where thousands of women have for long years been engaged in work as arduous as any which they are now being called upon to take up; worse than this, the leisured women themselves were to a large extent ignorant of the work on which their sisters were spending their lives, and many of them are only to-day learning to develop powers which it has been the aim of their training and education to cultivate out of existence. Our grandmothers, as well as our grandfathers, are guilty in this matter. It is impossible to put on one sex the whole blame for the elimination of the other; the conspiracy must have been fomented by both parties, and one has acquiesced where the other has imposed his will. The stirring of the women's movement in recent years has alone made preparation for dealing with the

crisis which has now arisen. Its pioneers had no gift of prophecy, and could not foresee the world disaster which lay ahead, but nature has means of her own for preparing for danger, and dimly, subconsciously, she inspired them to make ready, to organise, to study the conditions under which women were working, to rouse in them a sense of citizenship and of responsibility which had been suppressed by their environment, and thus to make it possible to turn into the necessary channels the rising flood of energy and new life which was pouring into their veins.

Meanwhile, for those who have made these discoveries, what remains? Can they not go one step farther, and acknowledge that women not only seem, but *are*, human beings? Can they not make honest confession that it is not a new order of beings which has been evolved by the war, but that it is their own blindness which has been dissipated. And, having made their confession, will they not push their discovery to an honest conclusion, and insist that nothing short of full equality, equality of responsibility and equality of privilege, must be the outcome of the revelation which has been made to the nation?

W. E.

Details.

Success in organisation depends upon two things, the first a sound general plan, and the second a careful attention to detail.

Our great new Government departments, with their innumerable ramifications, are presumably built upon a sound general plan. It is possible to believe that their spheres are clearly defined, and their powers and functions explicitly understood, although at times it stretches credulity to think so. It is also possible to believe that their policy is consistently directed by intelligent people, although at times it seems as if these people were both inconsistent and unintelligent; but what is as clear as the sun in the sky—and even a good deal clearer—is that the departments are inefficient in detail.

There are people who are ready to say that this is because the detail is now so largely carried out by women; because of the army of women clerks and typists, messengers, and minor officials with which they are filled; but the fact is that it was a detail further back in the organisation that was wrong, a detail—so important that it has thrown out all the other details—and a detail that it is to be hoped some day may be remedied. This important detail was the pay and selection of the women workers.

We propose to publish stories concerning the misfortunes of the women who have tried to help their country by entering Government service. We do not wish to do this in any spirit but that of hope. Things may be pretty wrong now: a great muddle may have occurred, and many minor muddles may have resulted from it, but by and by it will be cleared up, no doubt. Lessons are being learnt, however slowly, and even Government departments are learning them. Women, too, are getting nearer and nearer to the vote, so that even the heads of departments may presently attend to the detail of their employment, and in course of time everything will be combed out and cleaned up. But, meanwhile, the Government remains one of the worst employers of female labour in the country. It still seeks confidently for University women at 30s. a week, and experienced supervisors at 25s. It still allows some of its women to work all day without a luncheon interval, and still sets women with mathematical degrees to do simple arithmetic.

We print below a few examples of the peculiar working out of this detail of women's employment that has reached our notice.

READ ME THIS RIDDLE.

A capable woman, with seven years' business experience, was moved from the usual "patriotic" motives to accept a post as card indexer in a certain Government office at the princely salary of 25s. a week. Her chief, a man of judgment and discrimination, soon noticed her efficiency, and appointed her one of his assistants with a proportionate increase in salary, and after a short time she received further promotion. Her Chief has now himself received promotion, and he is leaving the section, and this woman has had the curious experience of seeing an inexperienced young man, who had sat at her feet for instruction, promoted over her head, and sitting in her old Chief's place. This young whippersnapper is so puffed up, on the one hand, by the dizzy height to which he has attained, and so humiliated, on the other hand, by the consciousness that his

inferior in position is so immensely his superior in knowledge and efficiency, that he has made her life entirely unbearable, and she has been obliged to resign. But supposing she had not been a woman, who would have got the job?

Kitty was a thoroughly nice child—always happy, pretty, and pleasant—delighted to run errands, fill ink pots, make tea, stamp and stick envelopes, fold circulars, and do the hundred and one things that fall to the lot of the office girl. In fact, Kitty, in spite of occasional lapses from discipline, was *l'enfant gâté* of the office. However, the time came when Kitty's hair went up and her skirts went down; a Kitty Minor appeared one day in the office, and Kitty Major was promoted to the dignity of a junior clerkship, and called Miss Jones. That was when the trouble began. No more running about, exchanging words and smiles with the staff, the lift boy, the postman, but pinned to a particular seat in a particular room under the kindly albeit strict supervision of a particular (in all senses of the word) person, poor little Miss Jones addressed envelopes, filed endless letters, wrote she knew not what on numberless index cards, and added up rows of dull figures. And wrongly addressed and important communications came back "Not known," filed letters were not in their folders, index cards appeared with insufficient or incorrect reference, and the figures would not add up right! It was no good, reported the kindly superior; we have taken immense trouble with her; she seems to have no brains and no power of concentration; she is inaccurate, careless, and indifferent; she will never make a good clerk. Better let her go. So Kitty went. A few weeks after I met her by chance, and she informed me with a glow of pride that she was now a typist in a Government office, and yet a few weeks later that she was head of her department, with an army of typists under her! Take heart, ye incompetents, there is your El Dorado; it is large and growing, it can accommodate many. But how about the Nation's Business?

Looking Ahead.

"Talk about patriotism, what I say is that women haven't got any patriotism, nor any sense neither!"

The above remark came from the man in the corner on a bitter night in the Regent Workman's Club. Outside the wind howled and drove the snow in fine hard grains against the windows, which were tight shut and running down with steam on the inside. A huge fire was blazing up the chimney, and the room was thickly clouded with smoke. The billiard tables, and the little draught tables, were deserted, because all the men were glad to crowd as near to the fire as they could get.

Granfer Hales knocked the ashes out of his pipe against the back of his chair, and then asked slowly, "What's that about th' women? I thought we was all saying how patriotic they have been sin' this war began."

The man in the corner drew a paper out of his pocket, and held it disgustedly out towards his audience.

"How's this for patriotism?" he demanded. "Suffrage Meeting in the Albany Schoolrooms, Monday night at eight, Trade Unionists specially invited," he read from the piece of paper.

"With the country in all this trouble, what on earth do the women want to be crying out for votes for themselves for? Haven't we all enough to do to win the war, without bothering about giving women votes? Ugh!" he added, blowing great angry clouds of smoke into the much-enduring atmosphere.

"I think I shall go," said the red-haired man, "p'r'aps it will be amusing; there isn't much to laugh over these days."

"Well, I'm going anyhow," volunteered the man who was sitting in the centre of the circle drawn round the fire; "I think the women are quite right."

The man in the corner gave a grunt. "Should have thought you'd a had more sense, Jim," he said laconically.

Jim took his pipe from his mouth, and turned to the man in the corner. "Don't you belong to the savings and the sick benefit in this Club?" he demanded.

"Of course, we all do," said the red-haired man, answering for him, "but what's that got to do with it, Jim?"

"This," replied Jim, deliberately. "I take it, all you who belong to the savings club and the sick benefit do so because you are sensible men and are looking ahead. I shouldn't think much of my missus if, because I came home hungry at night, she got me a good supper, because that was what I needed most at the moment, and never forecast for the morning, so that there was no breakfast."

"Course not!" interrupted Granfer, "but in the nature of things women is always looking ahead."

"Well, that's what they are doing now," said Jim; "there's a sight of questions coming up after this war which the women are best fitted to deal with, and they want to be ready, that's all."

"What sort of questions," asked a man on the other side of the fire, whom the Club called The Orator, probably because he hardly ever opened his mouth.

"Oh, I know that," said the youngest member of the Club, who had just recently got married, "questions to be settled about food prices, and education, and houses. I know because my wife (he spoke the word shyly and proudly) has been to some of them meetings, and she says that if things are to be better after the war, the women who look after and understand about the homes and the children will have to take a share in making them so."

Granfer peered through the smoke at the youngest member of the Club approvingly.

"That sounds sense, my lad," he said.

"There's more than that," said Jim earnestly. "It's a question of trade, too, and wages, and all the things that touch us men, as well as things that belong to women and children. Take us railwaymen, now; there's women to-day doing things you'd never have dreamed of a bit ago. We've women parcels' porters and platform porters, women lorrymen, carriage and incandescent lamp-cleaners, and women doing the collecting and inspecting of tickets; we've even got women cleaning the engines, and there's no knowing what they will do next. Now we railwaymen knew that if we didn't take the women into our Union, they'd pretty soon have a Union of their own, and then it would be the Men's Union against the Women's Union, see?"

The red-haired man stirred uneasily on his chair. "The Joiners and Carpenters voted against having women in the Union at their big Conference a while back," he said.

"I know they did," went on Jim. "More's the pity for them in the times that are coming; but we'd more sense. When we had our big meeting a month back the women worked like anything to make it a success, and they're always willing and ready to lend a hand in any of the business of the Union. Now, after taking their subscriptions, and accepting their help, we should think it an outrage if we said they should not have any voice or vote in the affairs of the Union."

"But if you go that far," said the man in the corner, "you'll be having them vote for the same wages as us."

"And why not?" hotly demanded the youngest man in the Club. "If they do the same work, they earn the same pay."

"If you don't give them the same," said Jim, soothingly, "the employers will soon be keeping the cheaper women and leaving us men out in the cold."

"It's a queer thing," mused Granfer, "but I've noticed that if you treat a woman unfair, it always comes back to you; somethin' in the sex, I take it."

"There's all this talk about a universal minimum wage," continued Jim. "I don't know as I hold by it myself, but then if I don't like it, the day will come, even if not now, when I can vote against it; but the women can never have any say; they've got to do what we allow them, under the conditions we make for them, and take the pay we give them, and never say a word."

"Ah," said Granfer, "that's jes what th' blacks had to do in America when I was a boy, 'fore they made 'em free."

"It's a great shame to treat the women like that," began the youngest member of the Club in excited tones.

The Orator put his hand kindly on the young man's shoulder.

"Look here," he said, "you and I will go and offer to be stewards for them on Monday night at the Albany Schoolrooms, shall we?"

There was a chorus from the Club, "Ay, we'll all go," they said in unison, all except the man in the corner.

"Well, I'll see what my missis says about it," was all he would say.

CAROL RING.

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A luncheon at which the Premier of New Zealand and Sir Joseph Ward will be present, is to be given at Princes' Restaurant on January 30th. Lady Frances Balfour and Mrs. Fawcett have consented to act as hostesses on behalf of the Executive Committees of the National Union and the London Society. The lunch will be made an occasion for conveying the thanks of the Union to the women of the New Zealand Societies who have so generously responded to the appeal for clothes signed by Lady French, Lady Frances Balfour, and Mrs. Fawcett, and sent out in 1914. Since then large quantities of beautiful garments have been received and distributed through Headquarters to Maternity Centres, Schools for Mothers, Babies' Welcomes, and many branches of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Associations.

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WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE DEPUTATION TO MR. C. N. JOHNSTON, K.C., M.P.

The newly-elected Member of Parliament for the Universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh received last week a deputation on the question of Women's Suffrage organised by the Scottish University Women's Suffrage Union, and supported by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. The members of the deputation were Robert Latta, M.A., D.Phil., Professor of Logic, Glasgow; W. B. Stevenson, B.D., D.Litt., Professor of Hebrew and Semitic Languages, Glasgow; A. R. S. Kennedy, M.A., D.D., Professor of Hebrew and Semitic Languages, Edinburgh; Cargill G. Knott, D.Sc., Secretary of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; Alexander Morgan, M.A., D.Sc., Principal of the Provincial Training College, Edinburgh; A. F. Giles, M.A., Lecturer in Ancient History, Edinburgh; and the Office Bearers of the Scottish University Women's Suffrage Union—Frances H. Simson, M.A., President; Chrystal Macmillan, M.A., B.Sc., Secretary; and Alice Smith, M.A., Treasurer.

Miss Simson introduced the deputation, and stated that, since the Government themselves had raised the whole franchise question, and the Speaker's Conference had been specially asked to report on Women's Suffrage, it became necessary to put forward the Women's Suffrage point of view. Suffragists claimed that there should be no extension of the franchise to men that does not include women. Miss Macmillan, as evidence of support for the reform among Mr. Johnston's

two Scottish University Members of Parliament in support of constituents, presented a list of signatories of Memorials to the Women's Suffrage. These two Memorials had been signed by 332 electors in the two constituencies, and the list of signatories included, besides a number of clergymen and prominent members of the medical, teaching, and legal professions, fifty-seven University Professors and Lecturers.

Professor Latta expressed the strong conviction that in the solution of the problems of reconstruction arising out of the war, it was in the national interests that women should have direct political influence. Professor Stevenson said he believed he was one of many whose attitude to Women's Suffrage had been cleared and strengthened by the events of the war. He added that two years ago he would not have taken part in such a deputation. Dr. Morgan pointed out that it was the aim of education to train for citizenship, and it was therefore illogical to educate women and to deny them the vote.

Mr. Johnston in his reply said that he would not take up a *non possumus* attitude, but would consider such proposals as might be put forward on their merits and in connection with the whole franchise scheme. In reply to a question from Professor Kennedy, he said that he was not prepared to deny to women graduates the Parliamentary vote which was given to men graduates. In reply to another member of the deputation, who asked him what form of Women's Suffrage he would vote for, he said that, when the general franchise proposals were put forward, although he would not definitely pledge himself, he inclined to support suffrage for those women who at present exercised the school board and municipal suffrage, if that were accepted as a fair settlement of the question. Miss Simson thanked Mr. Johnston for his reception of the deputation, which then withdrew.

Reviews.

Ius Suffragii contains, this month, very interesting reports as to how women are using their vote in countries where they are enfranchised, and of the efforts which they are making, in less fortunate lands, to obtain the vote. From France good progress in the Suffrage movement is reported, a progress which, it is hoped, will be affirmed by the Suffrage Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. As regards the work of local government, "even the opponents of Parliamentary Suffrage admit that women can—even that they ought to—enter the municipal councils to contribute to the reorganisation of the country as they contributed to defend it and to keep it alive during the war."

The same growing sense of the value of women's co-operation in municipal work is shown in Germany. According to *Die Frauenfrage*—

"The Social Democrats have proposed the admission of women to municipal committees. The resolution proposed by Barkowski was: 'The meeting requests the magistrate to put forward a proposal as soon as possible whereby the election of women to committees, in accordance with Section 59, may be statutorily admitted.' Dr. Weyl supported the resolution, and said: 'We must have women in the Council Chamber. If we cannot have them in through the front door, they must come in at the side door; but inside they must come.' Oberbürgermeister Wermuth agreed to consider the resolution in a committee. General opinion seems in favour of extending women's work in local government." There has also been a demand on the part of women for the appointment of more women to municipal offices.

In Russia, though women are being admitted to various spheres of practical activity, little progress seems to have been made in their struggle for political rights; but there, too, they are expecting to play a larger part in municipal affairs.

"Soon," states the President of the Russian League for Women's Rights, "the Duma will revise the law on municipal elections. The league has sent a circular to all deputies urging them to vote for the admission of women to the municipal vote, and another circular to the mayors of Russian towns asking them to unite with us in demanding from Parliament municipal suffrage for women. Most of the mayors have agreed to our request, and they write to us that in their opinion the Russian woman, by her intelligent and useful collaboration during the war, has proved that she fully merits civil rights in municipality and in Parliament. In this connection the League is at present organising courses in municipal and commercial administration to prepare women for their future rôle of municipal electors and delegates."

Conflicting Ideals of Woman's Work, by Miss Hutchins, of which we published a review in our issue of December 16th, is published by Thomas Murby & Co., price 1s.

The Millicent Fawcett Hospital Units.

The response to the Appeal sent out by the Committee of the Millicent Fawcett Hospital Units, with a leaflet enclosed giving a short and vivid account of the year's work in Russia, has met with a very generous response, £888 having been received since January 1st. The Committee confidently expect to collect the necessary £1,500 needed for the winter's work, and have been much encouraged by the many kind letters sent with the cheques. One lady writes: "A few soldiers' wives and mothers in one of our wards, who belong to a meeting we hold weekly, have lately had a small jumble sale. From the proceeds, they desire to send 30s. towards your work, with the sincere hope that some of their poor Russian sisters may be a

little helped by their small contribution to your fund. They also send their best wishes, and the assurance that they think of and pray for those women and children who are less fortunate than themselves." Another lady writes: "Prayers and wishes seem unsubstantial things, but indeed I offer those for our hospital work, and my small monetary help goes through our Sheffield Branch." Another friend sends £2 2s., writing cheerily on the form "Appeal for more later, if required."

FORTY-EIGHTH LIST

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Already acknowledged	10,126	2	8	Mrs. C. Pelham Lane	10	0
Miss Elsie M. Chittick	2	2	0	Wallasey B.W.T.A.	1	1
The Lady Leith of Fyvie	10	0	0	Deaconess Mary	1	0
Mrs. Henry J. Wilson	5	0	0	Mrs. Burton	1	0
Mrs. Higgs	10	0	0	Mrs. Molson	3	3
Miss Rose M. Paul	10	0	0	Mr. Robert G. W. A. Giffan	1	0
Mrs. W. Kirby	5	0	0	Mr. H. A. Atkinson	10	0
Miss Emily Maude	3	3	0	Miss Dorothy Jordan Lloyd	1	1
Miss Pedder	2	6	0	Mrs. Ferrers	5	0
Miss Muriel R. Manfield	10	6	0	Mr. Hugh N. Ferrers	5	0
Miss Letti	2	6	0	Mrs. Hewit	1	0
Mrs. Ballantyne	5	0	0	Miss J. G. Goodrich	2	6
Miss R. B. J. Lulham	10	0	0	Miss M. V. Dunlop	10	0
Miss R. Sidgwick	2	0	0	Miss Elizabeth Lock	1	0
Mrs. Sidgwick	1	1	0	Miss Mabel Taylor	10	0
Miss K. F. Jones	5	0	0	Dr. Alexander Knight	2	0
Miss Brereton	1	1	0	Mrs. Merston	1	0
Miss L. M. Cleaver	2	6	0	Mrs. H. Carpenter	10	0
Mrs. Eric Carter	1	1	0	Mrs. Barlow	7	6
Miss E. H. Vaughan Williams	2	6	0	Miss Elsie M. Miller	3	0
Miss R. C. Chichester	3	3	0	Miss H. G. Hartle	1	0
Mrs. Chris James	5	0	0	Mrs. Laurieston Shaw	2	2
Miss Gillett	1	0	0	Miss Annie Binfield	2	0
Mrs. H. Gibb	2	0	0	Miss Eleanor M. Thompson	7	7
Miss Mabel Wray	5	0	0	Mrs. E. M. Mason	2	6
Miss S. M. Jebb	1	1	0	Miss Alice Eames	1	0
Mrs. Hans Renold	1	0	0	Miss Elizabeth Burden	2	6
Miss A. Browne	10	0	0	Mrs. C. C. Courtauld	10	0
Miss D. Taylor	2	6	0	The Misses Hertz	5	0
Miss Lucy Mason	1	0	0	Miss Alice T. Glyde	10	0
Mrs. Pennington	5	0	0	Mrs. Walford Common	5	0
Mrs. Gerald Spring Rice	2	0	0	The Lady Emmott	1	1
Mrs. Adams	2	10	0	Mr. W. J. Mizzles	5	0
Mrs. Cooks-Hurle	5	0	0	Mrs. Price	1	1
Mrs. Wilfred Jackson	2	2	0	Mrs. Charlesworth	1	0
Miss L. T. Rowland	5	0	0	Miss E. Cox	2	0
Miss E. M. Greg	2	2	0	Anonymous	1	10
Mrs. and Miss Ward and the				Mrs. Badger	10	0
Misses Musgrave	10	0	0	Per Miss S. I. Lovell, "In		
The Misses M. and E. Nevinson	1	0	0	memory of Miss E. M.		
Mrs. N. Reepmaker	5	0	0	Lovell	10	0
Miss Muriel L. Talbot	1	1	0	Dr. Catherine Chisholm	1	1
Captain Oscar P. Eckhard	5	5	0	Miss Eleanor F. Jourdain	5	0
Miss A. Gardiner	5	0	0	Mrs. H. A. Bulley	1	0
Miss E. G. St. George	2	0	0	Miss B. Glynn	10	0
Mrs. Jalland	1	0	0	Miss Florence Frith	1	1
Miss Beatrice E. Allfrey	10	0	0	Mrs. E. M. Benson	5	0
Mrs. Green	1	1	0	Mrs. J. S. Turner	2	0
Mr. Lionel Barnett	1	1	0	Mrs. Greene	1	1
Miss Mary Foster May	1	0	0	Mrs. Stocks	1	0

MOTHERS

unable to "nurse" their infants cannot do better than send for "Nestlé's Baby Book, 1916," which contains reports by parents on 510 Infants reared on Nestlé's Milk.

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	£	s.	d.
The Misses I. and H. Lassell	1	0	0
Miss Catherine E. Berridge	7	6	
Mr. E. H. Smith	1	1	0
Mrs. I. Cooke	10	0	
Mrs. Tolme	5	0	0
Miss Forden, per Miss Thompson	5	0	
Mrs. Woolcot Thompson, per Miss Thompson	1	1	0
Miss Harriet M. Johnson	1	0	0
Per Miss Mary E. Ivens, part proceeds of sale got up by wives and mothers of soldiers	1	10	0
Miss Lillian Talbot	2	2	0
Miss Olive Wheatley	2	6	
Mr. Norman M. Maclellan	1	1	0
Mrs. David S. Waterlow	10	6	
Mrs. E. H. Greaves	2	0	0
Miss Lucy Priestman	10	0	0
Mr. R. M. Stevenson	5	0	0
Miss Bessie Latter	5	0	0
Mrs. Morris	10	0	
Mrs. Edwin Drew	5	2	6
Miss Marlon Radford	5	0	
Mrs. Barden	5	0	
Miss H. R. Barden	5	0	

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. C. Stevens	2	6	
Mrs. Winchester	2	6	
Mrs. J. Raffles Bulley	2	0	0
Miss E. L. Dunlop	5	0	0
Mr. J. M. Gimson	5	5	0
Madame Elizabeth Loppé	5	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Spencer	5	0	
Mrs. Bothams	4	0	
Miss C. C. Astley	2	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Spencer	5	0	
Mrs. Wolverley Fordham	2	2	0
Mrs. Lucy Hall	1	0	0
Mrs. M. S. Dalglish	1	1	0
Mrs. Carvick Webster	10	0	0
Miss H. M. Swanick	3	0	0
Miss E. J. Mann	5	0	
Miss L. W. Clibran	1	1	0
Mrs. C. E. Jones	10	0	
Mrs. S. O. Murray	5	0	
Miss F. G. Roberts	10	0	0
Miss A. M. Rhind	5	0	
Mr. James Talbot	1	1	0
Sheffield W.S.S., part proceeds of Xmas party and sale	13	7	6
	£10,419	8	2

	£	s.	d.
*Per Miss P. Ellis, Secretary, W.S.S., from Mrs. Blane Alltan, Dow, further upkeep of "Malcolm Blane" bed in Roayumont	25	0	0
*Per Mrs. Hicks, Hon. Treas., W.S.S., December donations from Mrs. Talbot (4s.), Mrs. Taylor (1s.), Mrs. Kinsey (1s.), Mrs. King (1s.), Mrs. Cross (1s.), Mrs. Usher (2s.), Mrs. H. Hicks (1s.), G. Bryer, Esq. (2s. 6d.), Totterdown Branch, per Mrs. Martin 3s. 6d. (monthly)	17	0	
Per Miss E. Punnett, Hon. Sec., W.S.S., from Crowborough W.S.S.	7	0	
M.P.A.	1	0	0
James C. Barr, Esq.	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Miss Alice Smith	10	0	
Per Thos. J. Robertson, Esq., from Staff of School (Serbia)	1	1	0
Mrs. Parker, per Mrs. Young	5	0	0
*Mrs. Harvey	25	0	0
Miss M. May	10	0	
Per Dewar Paton, Esq., Mrs. L. C.	1	1	0
James Tennant, Esq.	1	0	0
*Per Martin McCall, Esq., Hon. Sec., Baberton Golf Club, collected from Ladies' Golf Club, for further upkeep of "Baberton" bed for 6 months	25	0	0
Miss Molly Eyre-Poppleton	5	0	
Mrs. Wobberley Fordham	2	2	0
Miss I. O. Ainslie	1	0	0
	£150,002	3	1

N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

Subscriptions are still urgently needed, and should be sent to Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer S.W.H., Red House, Greenock. Cheques to be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland." Subscriptions for the London Units to be sent to Lady Cowdray, or the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves, Hon. Treasurers, 66, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

	£	s.	d.
Forward as per list to January 4th, 1917	149,701	12	3
Further donations received to January 11th, 1917—			
*Per Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Stubbs	1	0	0
Misses A. and E. Smith	1	0	0
*Miss Elizabeth Rae (monthly subscription)	2	6	
Per Miss Helen Wright: Mr. A. Rothwell, per Mrs. Percy Thompson, the Misses Douglas, Cambridge, U.S.A., for Girton and Newnham Unit, in Salonica	10	0	0
*Per Miss Frances Ivens, Roayumont, for the further upkeep of the "Allies" and "France" beds, in Roayumont, from Civilian Abbaye patients, francs, 1,250			
*Per Miss Brown, further contributions from Employees of Messrs. Mitchell, Hodge & Son, Greenock	16	0	
*Per Miss Brown, 4 weeks' contributions from Staff of Smiths' Warehouse, Greenock (Corsica)	2	0	0
Misses Waddell	1	0	0
*Mrs. Ellis, Hon. Treas., Nalrn W.S.S. (monthly)	15	0	0
*Per Hugh S. McCallum, Esq., from the Scottish Teachers' Fund for War Relief	100	0	0
Per Miss Ethel M. Preston, proceeds of Lecture in aid of S.W.H., at Chislely, for Flying Column, Macedonia	5	17	0
Per Miss Ethel M. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Chislely, Flying Column, Macedonia	2	0	0
Per John Samuel, Esq., contributions from Readers of the Glasgow Evening News	12	10	0
*Per Miss Verrall, Hon. Sec., W.S.S., Holt, further collections from Holt W.S.S., to			

	£	s.	d.
wards "Holt" bed in the Serbian Hospitals	8	0	0
*Per Miss Low, the Employees of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Edinburgh	5	0	0
Per Miss Low, E. Brown, Esq., per Miss Lambert	1	0	0
Miss J. G. Goodrich	2	6	
Per Miss Rose Newtonville, Anonymous	10	6	
Per Andrew Quinn, Esq., Treas., Glen Ship Yard, Port-Glasgow, from "Glen Yard Iron Workers" Patriotic Fund	4	4	0
Per Mrs. Gregg, Anonymous	2	6	
Per Mrs. Gregg, Anonymous	2	6	
Per Miss L. E. Gent, proceeds of Whist Drive	4	0	0
Percy Taylor, Esq.	10	0	
Per Miss Alice Althame, from Penrith W.S.S.	10	0	
Per Miss M'Lauchlin, proceeds from sale of Doll	4	0	0
*Mrs. H. C. H. Smith	10	0	
Per Mrs. Baxter, proceeds of Concert (Dr. Inglis' Unit)	12	9	6
Wm. Morrison, Esq.	10	0	
The Misses E. and W. May	2	0	0
*Per Miss Ethel Hodson, 12th instalment towards the "Unemployment Insurance Women's Staff, Divisional Office, Warrington," bed	4	3	4
*Sir Edward Rowan Anderson	3	0	0
*Per Miss M. C. Morrison, Hon. Treas., West of Scotland Joint Committee, balance of proceeds of Dumbarton Edith Cavell Car Tour (making total £20)	2	11	6
*Per Miss Etta Shankland, Employees of Victoria Works, Munition Workers War Fund (Miss Wilson's Section)			
Palsley	5	0	0
Miss Helena Yates	6	0	

FURTHER GIFT FROM CANADA.
The magnificent gift of £2,000 mentioned in last week's COMMON CAUSE list of donations comes to the S.W.H. as a further proof of the interest aroused in Canada by the enthusiasm and oratory of Miss Kathleen Burke. A sum of £420 had already been received by Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer S.W.H., to name a Memorial Ward for the late Miss Madge Neill Fraser in the Corsican Hospital from the golfers of Canada.

FURTHER LIST OF BEDS NAMED.

Name of Bed.	Donor.
"Allies" (Roayumont) (further 6 months)	Per Miss Frances Ivens, from Civilian Patients and friends, Abbaye de Roayumont.
"La France" (Roayumont) (further 6 months)	Per Miss Frances Ivens, from Civilian Patients and friends, Abbaye de Roayumont.
"Malcolm Blane" (Roayumont) (further 6 months)	Mrs. Blane, Alltan, Dow.
"Baberton" (Corsica) (further 6 months)	Per Martin McCall, Esq., Hon. Sec., Baberton Golf Club, collected from Ladies' Golf Club.

NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES Scottish Women's Hospitals.

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The Challenge

The Illustrated Church of England Weekly.

EVERY FRIDAY.

ONE PENNY

The wider recognition of Women's Contribution to the Affairs of Church and State is one of the vital problems constantly dealt with.

Among those who contribute are Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. Luke Paget, Miss A. Maude Royden, Miss Ruth Rouse, Miss Gertrude Tuckwell, Mrs. Pamber Reeves, &c. A Specimen Copy will be sent to readers of "The Common Cause" on application. You should find THE CHALLENGE on sale at all bookstalls, but if you have any difficulty or would prefer it sent direct, a copy will be posted to you for 13 weeks if you send 1s. 6d. to THE MANAGER, THE CHALLENGE, EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, LONDON, W.C.

Items of Interest.

Dublin Corporation will appoint two women inspectors to supervise behaviour in theatres and music-halls. In this they are following the example of several American cities.

Another half-million women are required for munition work, and an appeal is being made by the Ministry of Munitions to all women who are physically fit, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, who are not engaged in necessary work.

A course of theoretical and practical lessons for waitresses and others with the necessary qualifications is being held on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, from 3.30 to 5.30, at the Westminster Technical Institute, Vincent-square, S.W. A fee of 7s. 6d. will be charged for a course of about twenty-eight lessons.

Although on some railways considerable numbers of women are employed, and are working very successfully, certain railway companies are still disinclined to employ them. The Board of Trade has been taking a census of all railway employees, and although there is opposition in some quarters, it seems certain that more women will have to be employed.

It is also expected that before very long women will be licensed as taxi-cab drivers in London. They have already been licensed in several provincial cities, and as large numbers are now driving motor-vans, ambulances, and other heavy vehicles, as well as private cars, the con-

tention of the men's Union that the work of driving taxi-cabs is unsuited for women can scarcely be made good.

At a private conference of women war-workers in Government war departments, convened on January 11th, by the National Union of Clerks at the Fabian Hall, Totterdown Street, with reference to the refusal of the authorities to place women on the same footing as men in the granting of war bonuses, it was stated that some women were receiving lower pay than men whom they were teaching.

At a meeting of the Women's National Land Service Corps, last week, the following resolution was passed: "Having regard to the dependence of agriculture upon seasons, and the fact that the immediate preparedness of the land for sowing is essential to the production of food for the nation, this meeting urges that an authoritative recruiting campaign should be organised without delay in order that the enrolment of women should begin not later than February 1st."

Coventry bakers have been asked to agree to a scheme by which a good many men may be released for the Army. It is proposed that a certain number of selected bakeries shall be kept going to produce the bread required in the city; that the remaining bakers' shops shall be closed; that labour shall be provided from the later groups of men of military age; that no fancy bread or pastry and no cottage loaves shall be baked; that no bread shall be delivered till twenty-four hours after baking; and that women shall be employed at night.

What Some of our Societies are Doing.

Central Counties Federation.

COVENTRY.—A members' meeting was held on November 30th, when there was a good attendance. The report of work done for the last two years and the financial statement were read and adopted, and the officers and Committee for the ensuing year elected by ballot. Miss Rogers (who has come to organise here for three months) spoke on the present situation; a useful discussion followed as to future work, and it was decided to have a series of debates among the members on various aspects of citizenship on the third Thursdays in the month. Also that we should take some action in regard to the question of Venereal Diseases. On December 7th, we had the happy privilege of hearing Mrs. Alys Russell, who came to speak at our meeting in St. Mary's Hall on behalf of the Russian Units. Professor de Selincourt took the chair, and in spite of the small audience, owing, no doubt, to the wretched weather, we were able to send £8 13s. 6d. for the Fund. On December 14th, a large and representative audience of women met to discuss the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases. We were very grateful to Dr. Olive Elgood Turner for coming to speak, and to Miss Scampton for taking the chair. It was decided to approach the Health Authorities as to what support they would give to any educational work we might undertake. Twenty-one new members have joined the Society during the last two months.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

Bristol.

On December 6th, a small but successful sale in aid of the local funds was held in the small hall at Hamilton's Rooms. There were stalls of fancy articles and comforts for soldiers, arranged by Mrs. Randall Vickers, Miss Duncan, and Mrs. Talbot, which proved very attractive; a household stall, managed by Mrs. Butler and Miss Maud Leonard, of produce and home-made dainties sold almost as soon as seen; and a large and popular stall of second-hand articles of all sorts and kinds, which was practically cleared. This stall was superintended by Mrs. Critchley and Mrs. Taylor. Teas were arranged by Mrs. Gale-Scott, and a Hay Box cookery demonstration by Miss Thompson, and a bran pie by the Totterdown Branch were additional attractions. The sale altogether resulted in nearly £35.

The usual working parties for the Scottish Women's Hospitals are being held at the office. The St. Paul's Branch, though not at all a rich one, has sent over 200 articles to the parcel which Bristol is sending up.

The Women's Interest Committee and the Women's Hostel Committee continue to hold their meetings at the office.

CAMBERLEY AND DISTRICT.—Two meetings were held by this Society in December, the first by kind permission of Mrs. W. R. Davies, was in aid of the Millicent Fawcett Hospital Units. Sister Cancellor, who had herself spent some time nursing at the Front, presided, and in the absence of Mrs. Elborough through illness, Mrs. Alys Russell was the speaker. Mrs. Russell's address delighted her audience. She gave a very interesting account of the work in Russia, and also spoke of the political situation, and congratulated the Society on having held together so well and being ready for action, now that proposals for reform of the Franchise would be before Parliament in the near future. A collection of over £3 was taken, and copies of the Suffrage Memorandum, &c., sold.

The second meeting, at Delorani, by kind invitation of Mrs. Hilson, was in connection with the campaign for National Economy. Miss Mildred Ransom lectured on "Business Affairs and the Management of Money" to a most attentive audience, whose questions showed how much interest had been aroused. Miss Ransom spoke of the need, especially at the present time, of a better understanding of money affairs by women, who were often given few opportunities of such knowledge, and explained most lucidly various matters in connection with banking accounts, War Loan, and other investments.

Forthcoming Meetings.

JANUARY 19. Edinburgh—At 40, Shandwick Place, "At Home"—Speaker, Dr. Marian Erskine—Subject, "X-Rays and Electrical treatment—generally—as used in War Surgery" 4.30

Falkirk—Nobels Works—Speaker, Miss Alice Low—Subject, "Scottish Women's Hospitals" 12.0

JANUARY 21. Birmingham—Dudley Road Brotherhood—Mrs. Ring 6.30

JANUARY 23. Streatham—73, Gleneldon Road, High Road—Drawing Room Meeting Women's Liberal Association and London Society for Women Suffrage—Subject, "The New Need for the Suffrage"—Speaker, Mrs. Burns—Chairman, Mrs. Gledstone 3.0

Guildford and District—At 1A, Mount Street—Annual Members' Meeting—Election of Committee—Addresses by members—Tea—Collection for Russian Maternity Units 3.0

JANUARY 24. Birmingham—Harborne Co-operative Guild—Speaker, Mrs. Barrow Cadbury 2.30
Manchester—The 49th Annual Meeting will be held in the Minor Hall, Y.M.C.A., Mount Street—Chairman, Mrs. T. C. Waterhouse—Speaker, Miss Susan Lawrence, L.C.C.

JANUARY 25. Birmingham—Church League for Women Suffrage Annual Meeting at Queen's College—Speaker, Mrs. Ring 5.30

West Bromwich—At the Carnegie Library Lecture Room—Speaker, Mrs. Alys Russell—Chair, Alderman Archibald Kewick, J.P. 3.0

JANUARY 26. N. Kensington—Sister Ruth's Mission Hall, 10, Bosworth Street, Ladbroke Grove—Speaker, Mrs. Beetram—Subject, Women's Suffrage 8.0
Molt—Lecture at the Shirehall, by Miss S. Waring, on the Scottish Women's Hospitals 3.0

Scottish Women's Hospitals.

JANUARY 24th, at 8 p.m.—Mrs. Herbert Rendel, 51, Gordon Square, W.C. Speaker: Miss Henderson, Administrator of the London Unit.
JANUARY 25th, at 5.15 p.m., at Wimbledon.—Particulars of Hall can be obtained later from the Secretary, Wimbledon Suffrage Society, 10, Church Road, Wimbledon. Speaker: Miss Henderson, Administrator of the London Unit.

Coming Events.

On January 22nd a meeting, organised by the Y.W.C.A., will be held at the Mansion House, in support of the Women War-time Workers' Movement. Since the beginning of the war the Association have organised some 140 canteens, hostels, clubs, and rest rooms for women workers.

Miss Muriel Matters is giving a course of lectures on the Montessori method, commencing January 25th, at 5.15 p.m., at the Emerson Club. This course of lectures should appeal to all who believe that right education will be one of the most important factors in social reconstruction after the war. It is a preparatory course, arranged specially to meet the needs of parents, children's nurses, and all interested in young children.

THE PIONEER PLAYERS will open their sixth season early in February with a performance of "The Cleansing Stain" (Mancha que Limpia), by José Echegaray, which has been specially translated for the Society by Manuel Gonzales and Christopher Sandeman. The performance is intended as a tribute to the memory of the great Spanish dramatist, whose recent death has removed a notable figure in dramatic literature. Annual subscriptions: patrons, £1 11s. 6d.; members, £1 1s.; associates, 10s. 6d. entrance fee, 10s. 6d. Applications for membership must be made in writing to the Hon. Sec., Pioneer Players, 31, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C.

THE INCORPORATED STAGE SOCIETY will give the first production of their eighteenth season at the Court Theatre on Sunday afternoon, January 21st, and the following Monday evening. The programme will consist of "The Tinker's Wedding," by J. R. Synge, and "Augustus Does His Bit," by the author of "The Inca of Perusalem."

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All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 14, Great Smith-st., Westminster, and must be received not later than first post Wednesday.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A NATIONAL FRANCHISE.—A Demonstration will be held in the Kingsway Hall, Kingsway, London, on Saturday, February 10th, 1917, at 3 p.m. (doors open at 2.30.) to demand Votes for all Men and Women. Chair: The Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Lincoln. Speakers: Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon, M.P.; Mr. W. C. Anderson, M.P.; Miss Mary Macarthur; Councillor Margaret Ashton; Mrs. Barton. Tickets, numbered and reserved, 2s. 6d.; reserved, 1s. and 3d. (war tax included).—Apply to the Secretary, National Council for Adult Suffrage, 27, Chandery-lane, London, E.C.

BRITISH DOMINIONS WOMAN SUFFRAGE UNION.—Ten lectures on "Women as Builders of Empire," by Miss Margaret Hodge, St. George's Vestry Hall, Hart-street, Bloomsbury, Tuesdays, beginning January 23th, at 8 p.m. Tickets for the Course, 7s. 6d. (to members of Suffrage Societies, 5s.). Single tickets, 1s., from the Int. Suffrage Shop, 5, Duke-street, Adelphi.

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—Meetings, Tuesday 3 o'clock, in the New Constitutional Hall, Park Mansions' Arcade, Knightsbridge, January 23rd, "Changed Views on the Woman Question," Mr. Holford Knight. Admission free.

PERSONAL.

ADVERTISER wishes to correspond with Feminist; important.—Address, "Sister H.," Box 6436, COMMON CAUSE Office.

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HOSPITALITY.

WILL any London member offer hospitality to an educated girl during the four weeks' training in oxy-acetylene welding; near Notting Hill Gate, if possible.—Reply Women's Service, 58, Victoria-street.

POSITIONS VACANT.

LADY required as Head Housemaid for the Birmingham Women's Settlement, to work in conjunction with lady housekeeper and cook, where there are 14 resident ladies engaged in social work.—Apply Hon. Sec., 318, Summer-lane, Birmingham.

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LADY-GARDENER offers free instruction in gardening to young gentlewoman, in return for help in cottage and garden; 12s. 6d. a week for board; references exchanged.—Apply, Miss Yolland, Abbotswood Cottage, Buxted, Sussex.

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LADY makes Dresses, Blouses, Skirts, Best Robes, Underclothing, Children's Frocks, &c. Ladies' own materials used. Renovations and alterations undertaken. Very moderate charges always.—"Elizabeth," 33, Ferntower-rd., Canonbury, London.

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